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8.00 „ to 10.00 „ „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ „ 15 „
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ „ 10 „
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11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
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TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express.	No. 5 Local.	No. 7 Through Slow.	No. 9 Local.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 19 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.25		8.36		12.25	4.10		
SHEK LUNG .. dep.	8.40		11.16		1.40	5.25		
Shum Chun .. dep.	10.25	8.05	4.30	11.45	3.20	7.10	6.15	9.05
Sheung Shui .. dep.	—	8.12	4.37	11.53	—	—	6.22	9.13
Fanling .. dep.	—	8.15	4.41	11.56	—	—	6.25	9.16
Taipo Market .. dep.	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	—	6.33	—
Taipo .. dep.	—	8.33	4.58	12.11	—	—	6.38	9.37
Shatin .. dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	6.48	—
Yaumati .. dep.	—	8.56	5.28	12.36	—	—	6.58	—
Hung Hom .. dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.42	—	—	7.02	—
KOWLOON .. arr.	11.05	9.05	5.36	12.45	4.00	7.50	7.05	9.52

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local.	*No. 6 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Slow.	No. 10 Local.	No. 12 Thro' Express.	No. 14 Local.	No. 16 Local.	No. 20 Thro' Express.	No. 22 Local.
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry leave ....H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.35	3.15	5.05
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.25	12.10	1.25	1.45	3.30	5.18
Hung Hom .. dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.33	—	1.53	1.52	—	5.22
Yaumati .. dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	—	1.36	1.58	—	§
Shatin .. dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	—	1.48	2.09	—	5.8
Taipo .. dep.	7.23	*	10.09	11.04	—	2.01	2.21	—	5.53
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	*	10.15	11.08	—	2.05	2.25	—	5.56
Fanling .. dep.	7.37	—	10.25	11.17	—	2.14	2.34	—	6.04
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	*	10.28	11.20	—	2.18	2.37	*	6.07
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12
dep.	—	8.50	12.00	—	12.55	—	—	4.16	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	2.10	—	2.51	—	—	6.05	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) .. arr.	—	11.45	5.34	—	3.40	—	—	7.15	—
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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
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Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

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AFTER THE WAR.

The *Straits Times* published the following leading article on June 25th:—

We have noticed once or twice that discretion is not the greatest of the qualities revealed by the present Governor of Hongkong, though he may possess others which adjust the balance and make him a very good Governor. Recently a motion was brought forward in the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, declaring that Germans should be excluded from the Colony for some time after the war. The prudent course would have been for the Government to indicate that the Council was merely competent to put upon record the views of its individual members, and then the resolution, passed or not, would have represented a mere pious opinion. Instead of this, it appears that the whole of the Government members voted against the resolution, which could hardly have been the case unless the Governor had given some definite instruction on the point. By doing so he brought the matter into improper prominence. When a Colonial Government votes solid on a question of this kind it is naturally assumed that there are instructions to do so from the Imperial Government, so that the local vote is interpreted as the policy of the Imperial authorities. We do not believe for one moment that these authorities have formed any decision on the matter. The war is still going on and the nature of its end remains uncertain. The future relation of our country and colonies to Germans may depend largely on the nature of the peace terms. We shall not forget that every German is a potential spy, and it may be that if the war ends inconclusively the need to exclude Germans from both the homeland and the colonies will be very much greater than if it ends in our full and exclusive success. The reason for this is obvious. Full and complete success will mean that the militarist power is broken and that Germans will be harmless for at least the remainder of this twentieth century. But if the end is inconclusive, we may be quite certain that Germany will begin all over again, with the advantages of a great experience, the policy of undermining British influence, undercutting British trade, spying upon all British defence schemes, and fostering sedition among alien races living under British rule. The smaller our victory, the greater our need to guard against spying by treating all Germans as dangerous and restricting their movements within our dominions to the utmost possible extent. It seems to us, however, that what the Governor of Hongkong overlooked was not merely the certainty that the Imperial Government has not yet made up its mind, but the probability that that Government welcomes free expressions of opinion from all over the Empire as to the policy it should adopt. It is not bound by such expressions, but it is extremely helpful to have a clear idea as to real public opinion throughout the Empire. Above all it is most undesirable that any vote of the members of a purely local government should be of a kind that may embarrass the Imperial authorities. All the Colonies can freely express their views and may do so with advantage, but a decision can only be taken at a later date, with much fuller knowledge than any local body possesses.

Broadly speaking, it is our fervent hope that every part of the King's dominions will be closed against Germans for at least ten years after the war. We cannot shake off the feeling that it would be a hideously disgusting thing to see subjects of the Kaiser in our midst. They are not merely the men who plotted a predatory war. They are the men who have murdered our women and children by hundreds in cold blood, who have tortured the brave men, thousands of them wounded, who fell into their hands as prisoners, who have entered into murderous conspiracies to produce sedition in our territories, who have destroyed precious, irreplacable memorials, who have practised bestial cruelty upon the populations of the territories they occupied, who have enslaved hundreds of thousands of men, debauched hundreds of thousands of women—in a word, who have violated every law of God and man and have gloried in their crimes. While it may be wise and necessary for the Imperial Government, which has ultimately to conduct peace negotiations, to be reserved in expressing future purposes, there is and there can be no harm in the people of the Empire as a whole declaring that they do not wish to see Germans readmitted to British possessions. They would be an element of grave discord. There are scores of men who would be roused to passion by the sight of a German face—men who have lost relatives in the war, or who have had friends starved, insulted and beaten in German camps. Commercial questions will no doubt receive consideration. It may be impossible to wholly exclude German products: indeed we think it will be. Complete ostracising of seventy to a hundred million people—the combined populations of Germany and Austria—is not easy, and may not even be wise. But trade can be carried on with a minimum of personal contact, and it is the personal contact that we are all most eager to avoid. Though there can be no question of classing all Germans as rogues and murderers, since we know that the country has millions of mild, industrious honest people, we have been forced to realise that the whole German nation is answerable for the war. A few months ago we could write that the future hope of Germany might lie with the socialists in whom the germs at least of a love of freedom and justice seemed to abide. But we have seen these socialists lending themselves willingly to the scheming of their autocratic masters against the Russians. We have found them silent in reference to the crimes of their country, vocal only when they could mendaciously influence men who have had the pluck they lack themselves—the pluck to strike for freedom. Not in its highest nor in its lowest do we find Germany possessed of a civilised soul. It has greed, and cruelty; it cares only for itself; it revels in suffering while itself is safe. It cannot keep faith; it cannot see merit in others; it is incapable of doing or of thinking justice. Ten years would be too short a time in which to get over the loathing contempt which German deeds have created in the minds of all decent men.

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND

TWO GREAT LEADERS.

The announcement made in Paris on May 15th, says the *Times* military correspondent, that General Pétain succeeds General Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief of the Northern and North-Eastern Armies, and that General Foch succeeds General Pétain in Paris as Chief of the General Staff of the Army, restores the stability which has been to some extent lacking since the removal of Marshal Joffre and the break up of the old Grand Quartier Général.

These changes were not unexpected. M. Ribot's Government were not responsible for the appointment of General Nivelle, and the 10 or more interpellations respecting the Rheims offensive which are due to come before the Chambers, probably in secret session, on and after May 22nd, promised to be difficult to deal with unless action was taken to strengthen the higher command before the Chambers met. There will be much sympathy on all sides with General Nivelle. He is a good soldier, a great gentleman, and an admirable Army Commander. Always well-intentioned, he was a general favourite, but he was much hampered by the stories current of what he was about to do, and though he won important successes, they did not come up to promises for which, so far as the writer is aware, he was not primarily responsible. He will, do doubt, accept his disappointment with the same admirable calm and self-possession as have been shown by many other French generals who have found themselves similarly placed, and by no one more than Marshal Joffre, who has set an example of dignified silence much to be commended.

General Pétain possesses the entire confidence of the French Armies. He is the greatest leader in council and in action that France has produced during the war. His *états de service*, from regimental commander to chief of an Army Group, show that he is a hard hitter and has great talent in the field. Cool, determined, far-sighted, he possesses in admirable measure powers of action and of thought. He makes no pictures in his mind of a fanciful character, but measures the situation as it is, prepares to meet it, and will never subordinate his military judgment to any political influence. If he has sometimes terrified his Parliament by *boutades*, and by piercing phrases of which no one since de Galliffet has been such a past-master, a French general may surely be allowed occasionally to be sarcastic, and it is certain that some of his most famous phrases have been spoken more in jest than in earnest. Some foolish impressions of his strategy have been spread abroad. The recent Conference in Paris has re-established the truth, and it has been found that Pétain, Robertson, and Haig are entirely in agreement and that there is no difference at all between our respective points of view. The British Commanders and Armies and the British people will welcome with enthusiasm the arrival in the chief command of a leader who has so well merited by his great deeds and strong character the high distinction which has been conferred upon him.

A LOYAL COADJUTOR.

Since General de Castelnau could not be spared from his Command of the Group of Armies of the East, there was only one other French general, temporarily unemployed, whose absence we regretted, and that was our old friend and trusted comrade General Foch. Foolish rumour ascribed Foch's temporary eclipse to differences with the British. No such differences ever occurred. We were always on the best of terms with him. Like Pétain, he understood and highly appreciated our Armies. No French general has acted with us more often, more closely, or in more cordial agreement, but when people decide to do things they often invent reasons for doing them, and we can only reaffirm that our confidence in Foch is complete, and that we have never had a shade or a shadow of difference with him. His views accord with those of the new French Commander-in-Chief and with those of our leading military authorities, and when a doctrine is held in common, as now it is, actions are sure to be correspondingly in sympathy. We know the talents of General Foch and value them highly. We feel that he will be an invaluable aid and support for General Pétain in the latter's heavy task, and that he will be the soul of loyalty in difficult days. The higher commands of the French Armies are exclusively French affairs, of which we have nothing to say until they are announced, but when they are announced we need have no hesitation in welcoming them when they are manifestly favourable to the success of our arms.

Let no one, however, run away with the idea that generals are necromancers, or can produce victory from the folds of their coats as a conjurer produces a bowl of gold fish. This is a very hard war, and the forces on the two sides in the West are not unevenly balanced, while dark clouds pile up in the East. We have finished with the time when the practice of the *surenchère* and of promising people the moon can be safely indulged in by any commander, and we should have finished with the time when optimistic speeches deceive people about the dangers of the situation. We have arrived at the most difficult stage of the war, when great prudence and great patience are required by commanders and nations alike. We have to set our teeth and see it through, and in such circumstances we cannot but rejoice that there should have succeeded to the highest posts in the French Armies the men most qualified by character and by science to fill them. Let us also remember M. Painlevé, the French Minister of War, that gallant and determined fighter who has had the pluck to bring these changes about and has given no consideration to any interest but that of the common cause, in which we Allies will fight on till victory is ours.

WITH A TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.

[BY F. J. H. HEDGES.]

We were a well seasoned Battery—a jolly little crowd, and quite accustomed to the Line and most of Fritz's little ways. Each time we went "up" we felt more confident than ever of doing something useful. Our officers knew every man—not only by name, but where he came from, if he was married, and a hundred and one other little things which must be known before men can really know each other. This is one of the chief reasons why we have been able to more than hold our own through many a heavy fight, especially on the Somme front.

One action we were in recalls itself very forcibly, and an account of it is well worth mention.

We left billets in—on—on—1916, and proceeded to march to our appointed position in the Line. It was a terrifically hot day, and as we trudged along the dusty roads, pushing our hand-carts (containing the wordly belongings of every member of the Battery) and all equipment, we must have presented a somewhat strange spectacle. With tunics off, sleeves rolled up, and shirts open, we marched along with occasional bursts of song, despite the efforts of numberless lorries, etc., to choke us with dust. Falling out for a ten minute rest every hour, we gradually shortened the distance, and ultimately came within range of the enemy's guns. Our own guns were thickly dotted around us, each barking and pounding away at "Fritz" for all they were worth.

Matters were becoming quite lively by this time, and we had one or two near "goes" whilst proceeding along a road which, judging by the number of shells coming over, the "Boche" was most anxious to obliterate altogether. We managed to get along the side of a bank without the slightest mishap, however, however, and then began the long and tedious task of unloading our trucks, and taking up our guns, and just the necessary personal belongings. It is no joke to carry a trench mortar up, and, generally speaking, it is not often done. But on this occasion we took our complete Battery and effects into the Line. It was a long and, at certain times, heavily shelled communication trench, but fortunately the Boche gunners were busily engaged a little to our right. Consequently, all went well, and we managed to get our gear right up without any casualty.

As soon as it was sufficiently dark we started to dig new emplacements. This is not exactly a recreation at the best of times, but that night was one to be remembered for many a day. Our officers helped as usual, and for an hour we dug merrily on, shifting the earth pretty quickly with very little labour. Suddenly the Boche opened heavy artillery fire on our part of the line, so direct and intense that we deemed it advisable to suspend our digging for a while. As soon as we stopped he stopped, but as soon as we started again he pounded us worse than ever: This could not be allowed to continue, as our battery was badly needed. We therefore stuck it. There was no grumbling—just silent dogged work, and the result was our guns were in position by dawn. We lost one man killed, and six seriously wounded, and two slightly wounded who refused to go back. At an appointed hour soon after dawn we proceeded to get our own back as far as possible, and so carried on rapid fire with alternate guns for three minutes. This may not seem long to an inexperienced reader, but believe me, it is quite long enough to do a great deal of damage in and to the enemy's lines. We had good reason to believe that every shot took effect.

That same day, in the afternoon, we successfully "wiped out" an enemy machine-gun emplacement, which for some days past had been causing trouble, it being able to enfilade our front line for roughly twenty yards.

For two days we continued in the ordinary trench warfare fashion, after which, every day the fighting became fiercer than ever. The infantry were carrying out very "telling" raids practically every night. Our artillery were something splendid, and 9.2's were continually taking toll of the enemy's garrison and well-built earth works. It was most apparent that the British were going to attack, and soon the time came.

For six hours our artillery pounded the enemy's lines, and we in our humble way, compared with them, straffed the Boche wire, and his front trench, each shot falling well on the mark. Of course there was retaliation, but in a very mild form, and our brave little band only suffered a few minor casualties.

The time came, and we "barraged" for three minutes, then "lifted" with the artillery on to the enemy's supports. The Infantry went over and took that system of line which was their objective, capturing 150 prisoners.

Then came our turn in the fight, for we had orders to take two guns into the newly captured position. It meant going over the top encumbered by heavy guns—or rather parts of such—ammnuition, etc., but although we suffered heavily we managed to reach the new trench, and soon started to offer all the support possible. Our little party was considerably lessened in numbers, but in spirits and plucky determination it remained the same.

ST. DUNSTAN'S FORWARD MARCH.

The report just issued of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors covers the year ending March 31st, 1917, and is a heartening record of progress.

A well-known author who has frequently been over St. Dunstan's, after a recent visit told Sir Arthur Pearson he despaired of ever mastering the geography of the place, for fresh buildings seemed to have a way of springing up in the night, and directly each building was completed its extension was begun!

The facts recorded in the report confirm this view.

"At the time of writing this report," we are told, "the blind inmates of St. Dunstan's and its Annexes are 354 in number, and the accommodation has recently been extended to a degree which will make it possible to welcome nearly as many more."

GERMAN ROYAL AIRMAN'S LAST FIGHT.

DYING MAN'S THANKS FOR KINDNESSES.

Prince Charles Frederick, the German Royal airman, who died after an air fight in a general hospital in France, before his death told the story of his combat to the Rev. M. Caldwell, official chaplain to German prisoners of war, and minister of the Lewin-road Baptist Church, Streatham.

The *British Weekly* quotes from the account sent home by Mr. Caldwell of his association with the dying man. "I visited the Prince each day from his arrival on to his death. He said, "I was doing important work for my commander when I was attacked by British airmen. I kept on my course at first, but soon found I had to defend myself against their determined onslaught. The contest was keen and exciting. I was hit on my foot, and the pain was intense, but that was not my undoing. My machine was hit in a vital part, and, although I did my utmost to get back to my lines, I was compelled to descend in full view of the Australians. I saw the predicament I should be in when I landed, so decided to burn my machine and run for it. The Australians were too clever for me, and gave me a warm time when I took to my heels. I had a sporting chance and took it, but I was not a winner. I felt a twitching sensation in my back, and fell forward, done for.

"The Australians, whose prisoner I became, treated me with the greatest kindness. They are sportsmen and great men. I have a wonderful admiration for them. If I am anything I am a sport. I have played tennis with Wilding and other first-class players. I shall never forget the jolly time I had in England when I played them all."

The dying man added:—"The kindness which has surrounded me since I became a prisoner has brought back the memory of those days. The Australians were good to me; the officers and soldiers who attended me coming down the lane were very considerate, and the whole atmosphere of this hospital is kindness.

"God is with me. When I was christened the pastor read out a text from the Bible, which he repeated at my confirmation, and gave me as my life-long message from God. I fear I did not value it enough before I was wounded, but since then it has been a source of consolation to me. It keeps returning to my thoughts. It is 'If God be for us, who can be against us?' What greater evidence could I have of its truth than the kindness which has been shown me? Now you come daily to speak of God and pray for me. I am grateful to you and all who wish me well.

"I lie here a helpless prisoner, but I have no regrets. I did my best for my country, and I am not sorry I am finished with the war. I want to live. I am young, and when the war is over I shall go back and help to build up my nation again."

"I took him chocolates and magazines which my friends in England had sent me, and he was profuse in his thanks when accepting them. He said:—'You are sure I am not robbing others more deserving than what I am.'

"He shook hands with me each time I came and went. An hour or so before he died I prayed with him. He was very weak and ill. When I finished he opened his eyes and with a smile said, 'Thank you, thank you very much.' He soon fell into unconsciousness, from which he never recovered."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

The Hongkong Volunteer Reserve will fall in by Companies outside the Golf Club House, Happy Valley, at 5.15 p.m. to-day to attend the funeral of the late Captain W. L. Carter, R.E., formerly Adjutant of the Corps, Dress, Drill Order. Side arms only.

(Sd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

An Examination will be held by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., of Classes 12, 13, 14, and 15 at Queen's College on Friday, July 6th, at 5.45 p.m. Members may attend in mufti. Chief Inspector Lammert and Staff Inspector Potter will attend.

STRENGTH.

Bugler 51 Tang Wai Nam is promoted Sergeant.

BAND PRACTICES FOR JULY AT 6 P.M.

9th, 11th, 17th, 20th, and 24th.

MUSIC CLASSES AT 6 P.M.

12th and 18th.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS.
Actg D.S.P. (R.).

4th July, 1917.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE LOSSES.

The following table gives the whole of the officially announced losses of British merchant vessels by mine and submarine, the number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked, and the arrivals and sailings from ports in the United Kingdom during the periods indicated in the first column:—

Week ending	1,600 tons and over	Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing Vessels.	Unsuccessfully attacked.	Arrivals and Sailings
Feb. 25th	15	6	4	12	4,541
March 4th	14	9	3	16	5,005
March 11th	13	4	3	16	3,944
March 18th	16	8	21	19	5,082
March 25th	18	7	10	18	4,747
April 1st	18	13	6	17	4,680
April 8th	17	2	6	14	4,773
April 15th	19	9	12	15	4,710
April 22nd	40	15	9	27	5,206
April 29th	38	13	8	24	5,406
May 6th	24	22	16	34	4,873
Total	232	108	98	212	52,967

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

TIFFIN AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOUGHTFUL SPEECH BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

INTROSPECTION REQUIRED RATHER THAN CONGRATULATION.

The members of the American community celebrated Independence Day by joining together for "tiffin" at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday. Suggestions were made that the British and Americans should co-operate in the celebration, but, as the American Consul-General remarked, the Americans considered that the occasion was one which merited "introspection rather than congratulation" and, in the circumstances, they considered it better that they should celebrate it alone. The gathering, therefore, although fully representative of the American community, was naturally rather a small one. The British and American flags decorated the room and the flags were entwined upon the menu cards, but there was no formal list of toasts. Indeed, had ladies not been present the assembly would have differed in no respect from those which are held with fair regularity by the members of the American community each month. It has been the custom for some time past for American business men to meet together at "tiffin" on all American holidays and other special occasions. There is no recognised organisation for calling such meetings. They are simply informal gatherings which provide much appreciated opportunities for the citizens of the United States to talk over matters of common interest. Usually any Americans who may be passing through the Colony are invited, and yesterday, as stated, ladies were also numbered among the guests.

The American Consul-General, Mr. G. E. Anderson, presided, and others present included:—Mrs. R. C. Morton, Mrs. Higsen, Mrs. J. A. Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kraft, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Joblin, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duelos, Mr. and Mrs. Seifert, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Dr. Shiveley, Dr. H. Rosenbaum, Lieut. Dunn, Lieut. Bourne, Messrs. A. L. Todt, W. L. Barker, D. E. Cappleman, H. A. R. Conant, Leighton Hope, J. H. Congdon, P. R. Murray, H. Scott, M. H. Varn, L. Dunbar, R. Buchan, S. P. White, S. F. Bitting, R. M. Bartlett, C. E. Seybt, Courtney, C. Klinck, C. Lauritsen, Costello, H. M. Sherwin, J. L. Curtis, T. B. Calhane, S. E. Hodge, Carson, W. Ollendorfer, Sommerfield and H. C. Page.

During tiffin the hotel orchestra played a number of popular American airs. The only speech was that made by the Chairman, who dealt exclusively with the subject of America's intervention in the European war. He said:—I wish to take the opportunity, first of all, of expressing to the British community in Hongkong our appreciation of the many offers they have made of co-operation in the celebration of to-day. I think the spirit of Hongkong has been universally sympathetic and there has been a strong disposition even to urge that the Americans should join with the British in this 141st celebration of the separation of Great Britain and the United States. I have felt, the committee has felt, and the community, as far as we have been able to get into touch with them, have felt that it is better that we celebrate alone, for this is a peculiar occasion in the history of the United States and it is an occasion which merits introspection and self-examination rather than congratulation.

PATRIOTISM MUST BECOME REAL.

For many years our patriotism has been a matter of theory, but we have come to a point now when patriotism must be translated into action. Patriotism must become real. When you consider it, there really is an immense difference between the position of the United States to-day and its position 141 years ago. Then we were a small nation taking the terrible step of defying what was then, and perhaps still is to-day, the greatest Power in the world. We felt called upon to do it for reasons which we considered thoroughly adequate at the time and which history has justified. To-day, for the first time in our history, we are engaged in a foreign war with a first class Power. From the time of the revolution until to-day we have never known what it is to face a real foe abroad. Now, has that change come in us or in others? It is certainly a subject for careful thought.

CAUSES LEADING TO WAR.

Usually there are two causes, or series of causes, leading to war. One series may be known as the proximate or immediate causes; the others are usually known as the remote or general causes. We have gone to war with Germany primarily because of the outrages committed upon American lives and property, because of the refusal of the German Government to observe international law and respect those rules of international conduct which we have considered as properly representing our rights. Those we may consider the primary causes of this war. At the back of them are the general causes, and the general causes of a war usually in history become the more important.

ARE WE JUSTIFIED?

Now, are we justified from these general causes in taking the step we have taken in, I will not say in declaring war, but in declaring that a state of war between Germany and the Unites States exists? The United States has never gone to war, except perhaps in the case of the Mexican war, where the issue did not represent, primarily and directly, an effort to preserve free institutions or to protect small nations in the exercise of their rights in free institutions.

THE AMERICAN LOVE FOR FREE INSTITUTIONS.

All through our history there has been that great undercurrent of love for, and fidelity to, free institutions which we established when our nation was born. Now as a matter of fact we have little in common with the Allies in the immediate causes of the war. Belgium was invaded, France was invaded and Great Britain was threatened with political submersion. We all recognise these facts. They are the cardinal principles upon which the war has been fought. Yet as a matter of fact the United States was in no danger of being militarily overwhelmed at that time. Because of her position, even to-day there is a comparatively remote danger of military intervention. And yet as the struggle in Europe continued, for two and a half years our people have watched from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year, and have come to the conclusion, practically all sections of them, slowly but surely, that the interests of free institutions required that we should have a part in this war. (Cheers.) Behind the immediate causes which brought on the war is this general cause which we must recognise. We are to-day engaged in the struggle not only for the rights which have been violated in submarine warfare but for the principle of free institutions.

THE NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

This is our new declaration of independence. It is a struggle for the cause of democracy against autocracy. We are simply adhering to principles we have always adhered to and always fought for and always died for. (Cheers.) We are to-day entering a war that means just as much to us as it means to any people in the extension of free institutions. We are fighting as Lincoln said "that the dead may not have died in vain and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people" shall not perish. (Cheers.)

"IT IS OUR WAR."

In dealing with the proximate causes of the war there is one thought I wish to direct your attention to. As I have said, we have not been invaded as Belgium and France have been invaded. Nor have we been directly threatened as Great Britain has been threatened. The causes that have led us to go to war are as a matter of fact causes which applied to us primarily in other wars. We are not fighting this war for anyone else but ourselves. It is our war. So far as the Allies are concerned we need their help as they need our help. We fight the battles with them as we have a common end in view. But as far as we are concerned it is our war and our responsibility. If every Allied soldier was taken from France to-morrow, if the Allies could come to a satisfactory peace to-morrow, until and unless we can secure a satisfactory peace as regards our own rights and our own interests we must continue the war because it is our war. I do not know that I can emphasise our national responsibility more than by simply saying this, that the time has come for us to send our men, our brothers and sons into the trenches. We cannot expect anyone to fight our battles for us. It is our war and we must win it. (Cheers.)

"VICTORY MUST BE OURS."

It is our war and victory must be ours. Let it be in co-operation with, in sympathy with and in appreciation of all the Allies have done for us, but until we can control this military despotism in Germany to a point where we know our future rights will be protected we cannot honourably make peace, and make peace in any other way we will not. (Cheers.) This is no time for rhetoric. It is a time for personal service, for sacrifice, for self-denial. It is a time when we must give to our country everything a patriot ever gave. As I said before, patriotism is not a matter of theory now, it is a matter of personal sacrifice. You can do no less than your forefathers have done. You can do no less than posterity expects of you. This is the new declaration of independence. We must do our duty and, ladies and gentlemen, we are going to do it. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM DROSS.

One of the watchmen employed on the *Empress of Asia* was charged with having in his possession two taels of opium dross, other than Government opium dross.

The defendant said that he was an opium smoker, and the dross opium was the result of his smoking. He was trying to sell the dross opium.

As the packet containing the opium was not sealed before it went to the analyst, the Magistrate decided to discharge the defendant.

HOUSEBREAKING.

A Chinese of the coolie class was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with breaking into 113, Praya East, occupied by a Japanese, and stealing a quantity of clothing and other articles of the total value of $70.

A Japanese woman gave evidence to the effect that while she was asleep she was awakened by someone moving about the room. She shouted out and her cries roused a cook, who chased the defendant into the street, where he was arrested by a *Inkang*.

The defendant's excuse was that he was sleeping outside the house. He heard shouts, which roused him, and as he was walking along the street he was arrested.

This story was not believed, and the defendant was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

CHAUFFEUR AND POLICE RESERVIST.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, an Indian chauffeur in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak was charged with driving his car along Caine Road at an excessive speed on June 20th, at 1.15 p.m., and also with knocking down a coolie.

A Police Reserve Constable named Castro saw the incident and arrested the chauffeur, and the latter took out a cross-summons against the Police Reservist for assault. The chauffeur also charged the coolie whom he knocked down with assault.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the chauffeur, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared on behalf of the Police Reservist.

In the witness-box P.-c. Castro said that he saw the car proceeding along Caine Road at an excessive speed and subsequently he saw a chair coolie knocked down by the car. Also, when the coolie was lying on the ground, the chauffeur, who had stopped his car, tried to kick him, but was prevented from doing so by witness and another man named Carvalho. Witness also stated that he asked the chauffeur to convey the injured coolie to the hospital, but that he refused to do so. Witness denied assaulting the chauffeur; he merely prevented him kicking the coolie and also endeavoured to arrest him, which he eventually did.

This evidence was corroborated by the man Carvalho.

The defence was that defendant was driving the car at quite a normal speed, when right in front were two coolies carrying a chair. Before defendant could pull up, his car struck one of them and knocked him down. He (defendant) pulled up immediately. The Police Reserve Constable walked up, was very officious, and caught hold of him roughly. The coolie, who was the friend of the one injured, also got hold of him and assaulted him.

The hearing was adjourned.

GERMAN CONSTITUTION UNDER REVISION.

The Constitution Committee of the Reichstag has adopted proposals altering articles of the Imperial Constitution so as to make the counter-signature of the Imperial Chancellor or the Secretary of State for the Admiralty necessary for appointments to the War Ministers, except the Bavarian, for appointments to the State contingents of the Army.

A proposal that ordinances and decrees issued by the Kaiser in the name of the Empire should require the counter-signature of the Imperial Chancellor or his representative, who should thereby assume responsibility to the Reichstag, was lost.

A demand for a Bill fixing the Chancellor's responsibility for any violation of official duty and the verification of such violation by a State tribunal was agreed to.

Herr Bernstein's proposals that the approval of the Reichstag should be obtained for the conclusion of treaties, for declarations of war and for peace agreements, and that the Imperial Chancellor should be made responsible to the Reichstag, were rejected.

THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENTS MAGAZINE.

The members of the Middlesex Battalion stationed in Hongkong are proving that their talents do not lie in one direction only. Very soon after their arrival in the Colony they gained the reputation of being a versatile and capable body of men, and they are, apparently, intent upon seeing that that reputation is maintained. Their band, we believe, is composed for the most part of professional musicians of more than average ability. The concerts which have been organised at Mount Austin barracks and elsewhere have shown that the Battalion possesses "society entertainers" of no mean order, and now the newspaper men who are to be found in the ranks are showing what they can do in the way of producing a regimental magazine.

The May, as it is called, is a remarkably good production, containing a variety of interesting articles and notes, in addition, of course, to the usual chronicle of events and items of news interesting to the regiment. One lieutenant, we notice, has an ode to an April morning in the second number which has just been published. As, however, he refers to

> "The Breeze which bends the budding trees
> Bids Nature rise,
> And open wide her eyelids
> To the Skies,"

we doubt whether his inspiration was obtained from an early morning view of the world from some point of vantage on the Peak.

We wish the magazine every success. Not only does it serve to maintain the *esprit de corps* of the regiment; it should help residents in the Colony to obtain a better understanding of the ideas and feelings permeating Britain's new army. The men who are responsible for the magazine were, three years ago, engaged in all sorts of occupations in civil life, and their comments upon the great changes which the war has occasioned and their views, perhaps, upon the little idiosyncracies of British residents in these outlying parts of the Empire, should prove refreshing and entertaining. It must be remembered that the "Tommy Atkins, 1914-17 edition" is very different from the Tommy Atkins of Rudyard Kipling. This is how he is described by one versifier in *The May*:—

> He has a rather boyish mien,
> Not rudely strong and burly.
> His hair is smooth, his nails are clean
> And he hates to get up early.
>
> He is not over fond of beer
> Nor addicted to much whisky,
> The thing he really does revere
> Is a big box of De Res-Ke.
>
> He may not give a smart salute,
> Has a much too easy bearing,
> But anyway he's learned to shoot,
> Has done cool deeds of daring.
>
> He learned at school in a past now dim
> The British "Laws of Cricket,"
> And tho' the pitch is strange to him
> Plays a sound fair game at the wicket.
>
> But, oh, he'd like to get home again,
> He'd frame with gold his "ticket."
> Tho' he'd scorn to shirk with a just disdain.
> It's "up to him"; he'll stick it.

Copies of the Magazine may be purchased at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, and Brewer & Co., and at the bookstalls at the Kowloon Ferry, Hongkong, and the Peak Tram Station.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION.

SCHOOLS' SWIMMING SPORTS.

The finals in connection with the Hongkong schools' swimming events, under the auspices of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation, took place in the V.R.C. bath yesterday, very good sport being provided by the galaxy of competitors. The schools taking part were: Diocesan, Queen's College, St. Paul's College, St. Stephen's College, Ellis Kadoorie School, Sai Ying Pun Government School, Wantsai Government School, Yaumati Government School and the Ying Wa College. Each event was contested with much keenness, and though many of the competitor were very much on the young side there were some good performances and, in certain instances, good times were recorded. The object of these sports was to allow of the "spotting" of talent for China's Olympic games, and, the Federation officials present should be quite pleased with the results achieved.

Col. John Ward, M.P., was an interested spectator, and at the close of the racing he presented the prizes to the successful competitors, for which service he was thanked by Mr. R. E. O. Bird. The latter also called for cheers for Col. Ward, which were given with much heartiness, along with a "tiger."

During the afternoon, the band of the 74th Punjabis rendered enjoyable selections.

The sports officials were as follow:—Referee.—Mr. B. C. Witchell. Starter.—Mr. Un Hew Fan. Judges.—Messrs. A. Morris, J. Ralston, F. A. Britton, T. F. Ford, E. G. Stewart, Y. P. Law, Chan Hing Wah, and S. L. Hoh. Timekeepers.—Messrs. B. C. Witchell, A. Hughes, and J. C. Fletcher.

INTIMATIONS

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WE CAN GIVE YOU A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

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HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ... $4.50 per 100 or 2.30 „ 50

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No. 5, Small ... $3.20 per 100 or 1.65 „ 50

Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.

Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day.

An absolutely first quality Cigarette.

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HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 744

JUST ARRIVED!

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' TENNIS AND GOLF SHOES.

NOW ON SHOW.

[89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1917, commencing at 3.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

[805

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DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road. SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shameen, Canton, Nos. 31 and 63.

Apply to—
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THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1917, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 10 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—

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BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	Tientsin and Hongkong only.
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The Interest, less Income Tax at 5/- in the £, will be:—

ON £20 BONDS.		s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)		12.	0
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£	3.	0
Net amount payable		9.	0
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Per Coupon (Gross)	3.	0.	0
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£	15.	0
Net amount payable	£2.	5.	0
ON £1000 BONDS.	£	s.	d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	15.	0.	0
Less Tax at 5/- in the	£	3.	15. 0
Net amount payable	£11.	5.	0

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.
[807

NORWEGIAN LLOYD INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS for Hongkong and Canton at current rates.

THORESEN & Co.,
Agents.
[800

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has This Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Prince's Building,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [795

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our OFFICE to the FIRST FLOOR, YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD (above Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and next to Messrs. Java-China-Japan Line).

FURUKAWA & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [797

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE.

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, held at the Masonic Hall, 2, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

(Earmarked for Masonic Charities.)

Freemasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TUTCHER, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D. D. G. M.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1917. [781

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

38

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TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. MERWANJEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
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TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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Alexandra Buildings.
[638

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES to Let, Wongneichong Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

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WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Please apply to—
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
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CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR ONE WEEK AT
KOMOR & KOMOR,
ART AND CURIO GALLERY
(Alexandra Buildings).

WE have let part of our shop to "MAISON LILY" and must clear stock. We offer, therefore, our whole stock at 20 to 30 per cent. discount, and will accept reasonable offers for Large pieces.

The sale commences on Tuesday, the 3rd of July.

Inspection cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Art and Curio Dealers,
789] Des Voeux Road.

FOR SALE.

THE following LAUNDRY MACHINERY, in good condition:—
2 BOILERS.
1 STEAM ENGINE 14 H.P.
2 WASHING MACHINES.
2 EXTRACTORS.
1 WATER HEATER.
2 STEAM BOARDS.
Donkey Pumps, Water and Steam Pipes, Tanks, Tables, etc.

Apply in writing to—
Box No. 4,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[801

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19,

IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyaholt," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1890.

The Annual Crown Rent is $35.60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
[597

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to
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A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

PINTS $1.20 PER DOZ.
SPLITS 70 CTS. „ „

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

[12

BIRTH.

MCKIMM.—On June 21st, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. MCKIMM, a daughter.
[804

DEATH.

CARTER.—At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on July 4th, WILLIAM LEONARD CARTER, aged 40, dearly loved husband of Maud Carter.
[808

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5TH JULY, 1917.

A JAPANESE PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

A REMARKABLY outspoken article on the position of Japan in regard to the war appeared recently in a leading Japanese magazine from the pen of Dr. SENGA, a professor in the Kyoto Imperial University. Dr. SENGA, of course, cannot be considered as having any political influence, and his views must not, therefore, be taken as reflecting in any way the opinions of the Japanese Government. There is no doubt, however, that he represents to some extent the thoughts of the educated classes on the great struggle. The curiously detached viewpoint of Dr. SENGA—almost as if Japan were not one of the belligerents—is, at any rate, not original. The scene of the war is too remote and the interests involved are too slight to bring the fact home to the Japanese people that they, also, are still at war with Germany. Of course, the economic prosperity that the war has brought to the nation serves as a daily and sufficient reminder that the war is going on, but the loss of a few ships from German submarines in European waters hardly serves to keep up the martial spirit of Japan to that of an active belligerent. In the remote country districts it is still possible to find people who have no knowledge that a war is proceeding, still less that Japan is taking any active share in it. In some ways this detached view is more interesting than an ardent partisanship would be. It permits Great Britain to see herself as others see her, and, moreover, to see herself depicted by one who has no bias against her. This detached view, however, sometimes leads to startling assertions. For example, Dr. SENGA decides that Britain—or, indeed, all the *Entente* Powers—entered the war through a miscalculation. The miscalculation was that Germany would be beaten within a year, even, perhaps, within six months. Dr. SENGA goes so far, indeed, as to assert that if Britain had imagined the war would drag on so long she probably would not have taken up arms against Germany. Germany also made a mistake. She thought that the violation of Belgian neutrality would not provoke Britain to take action against her and that she would therefore be able to conquer France and Russia within a year or even six months. Dr. SENGA in making these assertions is certainly voicing the general impression that prevailed in Japan at the time the war opened. Any suggestion that the period of the war would not be reckoned in months but in years seemed to them incredible. Dr. SENGA is speaking, however, only according to the impressions in his own country. Great Britain certainly had no idea that the war would be of brief duration, or that Germany would be easily conquered. Lord KITCHENER's estimate of three years, given soon after the war broke out, shows the view taken in military circles, and if Russia had not been obliged to suspend military operations for the purpose of adjusting her national affairs it is probable that the estimate would have proved a very correct one. As to whether Germany made a miscalculation there is certainly less argument, but her persistence in pushing on with the war, even after she knew that Britain would certainly take action, shows that, however much she may have hoped Britain would remain neutral, definite knowledge that this would not be the case would not have deterred her from plunging into hostilities. As regards the result of the war, Dr. SENGA refuses to commit himself either way. He seems to think that the occupation of Paris and Petrograd by Germany would give that country a decisive victory—a point which is extremely doubtful—but he admits that it is impossible for Germany to carry out these operations owing to her lack of military strength. This being so, the war can only end in a draw, or in Germany's defeat, and Dr. SENGA is doubtful whether the Allies will ever succeed in breaking down the German defence and clearing the enemy out of the territory at present under German occupation. Although Dr. SENGA refuses to commit himself to a definite statement, it will be plainly seen that he regards a draw as possible, in spite of the unbearable conditions which such a result of the war would imply. To some extent Dr. SENGA realises what the conditions would be, since he admits that if the war should end in a draw a reduction of armaments would be impossible. His arguments are put in such a form, however, as to force the reader to the conclusion that he regards a reduction of armaments as, in any case, impossible. Indeed, according to him, the Allies are only fighting against Prussian militarism because they know their own armaments are defective, the war being, from this point of view, merely an attempt to equalise the armed strength of the countries engaged in it. "The reason why America cries for the restriction of armaments," he writes, "is because that country is not herself properly armed. . . . Britain advocates the extirpation of Prussian militarism because the British Army is defective. On the occasion of the First Peace Conference, Russia proposed that a restriction should be imposed on armaments because the armaments of that country had been expanded to the utmost limit of her financial capacity. In this way, any country which favours the restriction of armaments has invariably an eye to the main chance, and does not have the common interests of humanity at heart." These are hard sayings, and if the Powers are so bent upon their own interests as Dr. SENGA thinks then it would seem that the men who have died on the battlefields in Europe have been deceived. They were not fighting to end war, but to make it possible for their countries to carry on further wars. Dr. SENGA'S views on this point will hardly find general acceptance outside Japan. That he has no idea of Japan reducing her armaments is shown by his contemplation of another war with Germany over the possession of Kiaochau, which, whatever the decision of the Peace Conference, Japan must refuse to return to Germany, "even at the cost of another war."

The third gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of $25 to the Funds of the Hospitals from Yick Loong.

The Secretary of the Nam Yang Tobacco Factory has reported to the Police that on Tuesday an assistant in the firm's employ while bathing at North Point was drowned. The bather got into difficulties and shouted out, but before assistance could arrive he had disappeared.

The Rambling Section of the 25th Middlesex Regiment Entertainment Club was well supported during the past month. The total number of individual trips made by the men from Mount Austin and Victoria Barracks was 831. Much appreciated refreshment was provided on the journeys by the Services' Entertainment Fund. The rambles are held each Wednesday and Saturday, weather permitting, and the most popular destinations are Stonecutters Island, Kowloon, and the Harbour Cruise by the routine launch.

An interesting Chess Tournament took place at Mount Austin Barracks on Monday evening between a team of eight pupils of the Saiyingpun School and a similar number of men of the 25th Middlesex Regiment. The result was in favour of the School, which won 13 games and drew one out of a total of 16 played. During the evening supper and cigarettes were provided for the troops with the aid of the Services' Entertainment Fund and were very much appreciated. The tournament was keenly followed by a large gathering of soldiers, and a most enjoyable evening closed with thanks to Mr. Ray, of Saiyingpun School, for his interest and help in arranging the matches.

Commenting on the death of Major J. de Luxe Simonds, D.S.O., reported in our issue of the 28th June, *Truth* says:—"The gunners have lost Major J. de Luxe Simonds, D.S.O., who was killed in action on April 21st last. He was the son of the late Mr. L. de L. Simonds, of Audleys Wood, Basingstoke, and was educated at Summerfields and Winchester, from where he went on to Woolwich. Joining the Artillery in 1903, he went to Hongkong, and afterwards joined No. 72 Heavy Battery at Peshawar. In December, 1914, he went, with a mountain battery to the front, having been promoted Captain the previous October. He won the D.S.O. for his conspicuous services while acting as Artillery liaison officer with the Flying Corps. Quite recently he was promoted acting Major while in command of his battery. He was very popular with his brother officers and men, and one of the most promising officers in the regiment."

DEATH OF CAPT. CARTER.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Captain W. L. Carter, agent and manager in Hongkong of the China and Japan Telephone Co., which took place at the Military Hospital, yesterday, about 1 p.m.

The deceased gentleman, who was born in Shanghai in 1877, was the eldest son of Mr. W. H. Carter, and had occupied the position of agent to the telephone company for about fourteen years. Previous to joining the China and Japan Telephone Company the late Captain Carter was a 2nd-Lieut. in the East Lancashire Regiment, and for his services with this Regiment was awarded the South African medal. Soon after the outbreak of the war the deceased was given a local Lieutenant's commission in the Royal Engineers, with the honorary rank of Captain. At one time, also, he was Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves.

The late Captain Carter was admitted to the Military Hospital on June 18th, when he was suffering from enteric fever. He made fairly satisfactory progress until last week-end, when he became gradually worse. Although he rallied on several occasions he passed away yesterday as stated.

The deceased was very well known in the Colony, having made a wide circle of friends during his residence here, with whom he was extremely popular, and much sympathy will be extended to the widow and two children in their bereavement.

The interment takes place to-day, the *cortège* passing the Monument at 5.30p.m.

THE RESTORATION IN CHINA.

PRESIDENT SEEKING REFUGE IN THE JAPANESE LEGATION.

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

TIENTSIN,
Despatched, July 3rd, 7.25 p.m.
Delivered, July 4th.

The President escaped last night and sought refuge in the Japanese Legation. He immediately issued mandates requiring the Vice-President to establish a Provisional Government at Nanking, dismissing the new Premier Li Ching Hsi.

Tuan Chi Jui, Liang Chi Chao, and Tung Hua Lung left last night for Macheng, which is the Army Headquarters of Chihli, for the organisation of an attack on Chang Hsun.

It is believed that the Tuchuns of Anhui and Shantung will immediately attack Hsuchowfu.

Tuan Chi Jui commands the whole of the Republicans.

CHANG HSUN ORDERS NINE EXECUTIONS.

TIENTSIN,
Despatched, 9.30 p.m., July 3rd.
Delivered, 6.45 a.m., July 4th.

Nine prominent personages, including Prince Pulun, were executed to-day by order of Chang Hsun on charges of treachery and indifference to the Monarchist cause.

Tsao Kun, the Tuchun of Chihli, who was believed to be in favour of the Monarchy, has now sharply defined his attitude by sending an ultimatum to the Imperialists demanding the withdrawal of their troops from Peking within twenty-four hours. Failing compliance with this demand he will march on the Capital.

LEGATIONS REGARD MILITARY CONFLICT AS IMMINENT.

The Foreign Legations are taking precautions, as a military clash is believed to be imminent.

The Empress-Dowager and Shih Hsu are opposing the restoration, but Chang Hsun will not listen to them.

The twelfth and thirteenth Divisions of the Army at Peking, who were bribed by Chang Hsun, now repent. They are irritated by Chang Hsun's ruffians, and probably there will be a clash soon and both divisions will fly to the Republican flag despite orders.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

APPOINTMENTS.

SHANGHAI, July 4th.

The following appointments have been made.—Shen Tseng-chi, Minister of Education; Lao Nai-hsun, Minister of Justice; Li Cheng-to, Minister of Agriculture; Chen Tien-yu, Minister of Communications.

Chang Hsun has been promoted to the rank of Prince, and Sheng Yun and Chu Hung-chi have been made Grand Councillors.

PRESIDENT LI.

President Li has escaped to the Japanese Legation.

OPPOSITION TO THE MONARCHY.

Li Chun, Tuchun of Kiangsi, has declared his opposition to the restoration of the Monarchy.

The Tuchun of Chekiang has wired the provinces recommending the establishment of a Government at Nanking.

Tan Chi-sui has arrived in Nanking.

The Navy and the Shanghai General have declared their intention of protecting the Republic by force.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

In the discussion in the Reichstag on the estimates for the Chief Officers' Training Corps at Lichterfeld, General von Stein, Minister for War, said:—

I do not entertain the hope that the war will be followed by international peace. So long as the interests of nations conflict, there will be wars. The prospects of an eternal peace are not very brilliant, when two great peoples which hitherto did not think of maintaining large armies are beginning to create them. Consequently after the war it will be our duty to safeguard ourselves and preserve for our descendants what we have fought for.

THE WAR.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.
MANY CAPTURES.

BRITISH ARTILLERY TERRORS.

FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided westward of Havrincourt and northward of Nieuport, and drove off an attack southward of Cojeul River.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

FRENCH MAINTAIN POSITIONS

PARIS, July 3rd.

A *communiqué* says:—Last evening, after a bombardment, the Germans made a series of violent attacks on the trenches which we recaptured on both sides of the Paissy-Ailles road. A most violent night-long struggle ended in the complete defeat of the enemy. We maintained all our positions. The artillery duel increased in intensity at mid-night. At Hill 304, in the Avocourt Wood sector, the Germans made an early morning attack on a front of 500 metres. Our fire smashed the assaulting waves, which were unable to reach our lines.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 3rd.

A wireless German official message says:—Two French attacks south-east of Cerny broke down.

EARLIER CABLES.

"A SHELL HOLE IN HELL."

LONDON, July 3rd.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the British Front in France gives extracts from a German letter found on the Messines Ridge dated from "A shell hole in Hell," vividly depicting the feelings of the German troops. "We have been fourteen days under a hellish fire day and night. We crouch together in holes awaiting our doom. The dead here are piled up. All night we lie with our gas-masks on as 'Tommy' fires gas-shells and hundredweights of aerial torpedoes. Trench work is impossible with shrapnel all night. So far our Division is composed of three regiments. We lost 3,400 in barely three months. We are quite helpless against the British. We cannot sit or lie down. The big British shells would craze a lion. Our artillery cannot fire in the day time. We all hope to be made prisoner, otherwise we will all go mad."

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

RUSSIAN MASSES MAKE A GAP.

LONDON, July 3rd.

A German official message says:—The fighting has increased at Riga and Smorgon. There has been strong artillerying in the Middle Stockhod and at Zlotalipa. Russian attacks on the Kovel-Luck railway failed heavily.

In East Galicia the battle continues to go forward across the heights on the west bank of the Strypa. Russian masses succeeded in extending northwards in consequence of the gap made in our lines the previous day. Russian attacks at Koniuchy broke down before our new positions. The enemy did not repeat the attacks against the heights of Brzezany.

OFFENSIVE CONTINUES SUCCESSFULLY.

MANY CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

A wireless Russian official message announces the successful continuance of the offensive in the direction of Zolochev, and records the capture yesterday of 6,300 officers and men, 21 guns, 16 machine-guns and several mine throwers. Prisoners continue to come in. South-eastward of Brzezany, 59 officers and 2,200 men were captured on Sunday.

Yesterday, after a severe battle, we occupied Presovce and also strongly fortified positions on the heights west and south-west of Zborov, and the fortified village of Korshidua. We also penetrated three lines of trenches. The enemy retired across Little Strypa. We captured positions westward of Uzefuvka.

A Zeppelin dropped twelve bombs on Venden.

STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, July 3rd.

A wireless German official message states: There has been lively artillerying between the Stockhod and Narajowka. New and strong Russian attacks at Brzezany failed heavily.

ENEMY EVACUATING BRZEZANY.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

The enemy are reported to be evacuating Brzezany, which is invested on three sides. Koniukhy is situated ten miles from Brzezany. Units of four Russian armies are co-operating in the Galician advance, covering a front approximating 20 miles.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES DESCRIBED.

PETROGRAD, July 2nd.

"After capturing the western outskirts of the village Schibaline, and all three lines of the enemy's trenches in the forest of Lischon, they deployed north of the forest, where they entrenched themselves.

The enemy is violently bombarding the forest of Brzejany, which we are attacking.

Detachments of our division of infantry carried two lines of enemy trenches north-west of Zolnoukhi.

The troops belonging to the Siberian Army Corps have taken two lines of enemy trenches south-west of Potoutory.

Another part of the Army Corps captured the whole of the first and part of the second and third lines of the enemy's trenches east and south-east of Mitchischow.

DURNOVO GARRISON SURRENDERS.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

The siege of the Durnovo Villa has ended in the surrender of the garrison of sixty.

After the troops had surrounded the Villa at three in the morning the anarchists at first refused to surrender, upon which the troops rushed the house.

The anarchists threw bombs, but they did not explode.

One member of the garrison committed suicide.

GREAT BATTLE BEGUN.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

The high command of the Armies on the Western Front has issued an Order of the Day which states that the Army on the south-westward front has defeated the enemy, and has broken in his lines.

A decisive battle has begun upon which depends the fate of the liberty of the Russian people. "Our brothers on the south-western front are advancing victoriously. They look to us for prompt assistance, and we will not betray them. The enemy will hear the thunder of our cannon. I call upon the troops on the Western Front to put forth all their efforts, otherwise the Russian people who have confided in us for the defence of their liberty and honour will curse us."

EFFECT OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

The glorious news of the Russian success has transformed Petrograd. Pessimism has vanished, and a wave of patriotism has drowned the exploits of the anarchists and the mutinous soldiers. Small attention is paid to-day to the outpourings of the invertebrate Internationalists.

If the Russian successes continue, the forces of disorder will have no more field-days in the capital, such as yesterday's demonstration. To-day's manly cheering for Russia's victory contained a note of menace to the disgracers of the name of Russia. The national tricolour has been in the streets, and among the most striking incidents of the day was a procession headed by General Russky, with Russian Staff officers arm-in-arm with officers of the Allies, marching towards the Ministry of War and the Marse Placa, the Headquarters of the Government, at which patriotic speeches were made from the balcony.

M. Kerensky, the hero of the hour, sees his portrait carried in front of many processions.

OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING FAVOURABLY.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

The Government has received news that the offensive on the South-Western Front is developing absolutely favourably.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARGENTINE STEAMER PIRATED.

LONDON, July 3rd.

It is officially learned that the Argentine steamer *Toro* was sunk by gun-fire in the Atlantic, outside the German war zone, on June 22nd. Evidence of the steamer's nationality was demonstrated to the submarine Commander prior to the sinking. The cargo consisted of wool, destined for Switzerland.

A French steamer picked up fourteen of the crew in a life-boat. The Captain and the remainder of the crew were landed at a port on the 2nd inst.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT ESPIONAGE CASE

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces that Alfred Hagn (?), a Norwegian, has been arrested in London on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany.

The case is regarded as of grave importance and will be dealt with by court-martial.

POTATOES.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Lord Rhondda has abolished the potato restrictions in connection with restaurants.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE TOBACCO DUTY.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the increased tobacco duty would be halved from the 16th inst. on the cheaper grades.

LATEST CABLES.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the House of Lords, Viscount Hardinge expressed the opinion that the Mesopotamia Commission had insufficiently given prominence to the unexampled effort of India at the outset of the war, and the generosity of her contributions of every kind, which had necessarily hampered her operations elsewhere. The report had inadequately weighed the risks and preoccupation of the Indian Government in 1914 and 1915 in connection with internal and frontier affairs. India's military expenditure before the war exceeded the maximum fixed, and increased in war time beyond a point which his financial advisers considered safe.

The Government of India strongly opposed the advance to Bagdad without reinforcements, but the maintenance of their veto had not been justifiable in view of the obvious political advantages and expediency of captured Bagdad; also, in view of strong pressure from Home, and the unanimity of military opinion in favour of the advance. The inadequacy of the river transport was only revealed when it was too late to make it good, although everything possible was done to remedy it. The local military authority did not raise this as an objection to the advance. Regarding the medical break down, which had caused him the deepest pain and sorrow, he confessed that he had been completely deceived by misleading reports from the front, but the moment he knew the truth he made every effort to remedy this.

EARLIER CABLES.

RACIAL TROUBLE IN AMERICA

WHITE MEN SHOOT NEGROES.

NEW YORK, July 3rd.

A labour dispute has led to serious racial trouble. East of St. Louis negroes killed a policeman. A crowd of whites caught two negroes, whom they shot and killed. The crowd was most aggressive and wrested arms from the Militia to attack the negroes, who were well armed.

MILITARY CONTROL SITUATION.

LATER.

The latest advices from St. Louis state that the mob shot and killed at least fifteen negroes as they fled from the burning houses.

The flames threaten the business district.

The damage already done is estimated at $3,000,000.

Forty negroes and six whites were taken to hospital.

The mobs were temporarily unmanageable, but the military now has control of the situation.

Three hundred whites have been arrested.

U.S. LOANS TO BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 3rd.

The United States has lent Great Britain another five millions sterling, making a total of £117,000,000.

REPUBLICANISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. HERTZOG REPUDIATES RESPONSIBILITY.

CAPE TOWN, July 3rd.

Mr. Hertzog, the leader of the anti-Government Dutch Party, repudiates responsibility for the Republican agitation and advises the abandonment of the proposed Conference at Philippolis, in the Free State, for the furtherance of the movement.

It is understood that the Conference will be abandoned.

REGULATING COTTON SPECULATION.

WASHINGTON, July 3rd.

Lord Northcliffe has submitted to the American Government a plan to regulate speculation in cotton futures.

It is understood that the British Government is seeking to co-ordinate measures to check the wild movements in prices in New York.

GERMAN ATTACK ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE

AMSTERDAM, July 3rd.

Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech has evoked a wild attack in the *Westfaelische Zeitung*, which represents German industrialists. The article states.—"Lloyd George becomes narrow minded, malicious and mean. He resorts to the most abject means and speaks of indemnities. Yes, we shall have indemnities. The German people will hold out until Lloyd George bends the knee before us."

LORD HARDINGE'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said the House had listened to Lord Hardinge's statement with the respect due to his character and position. He asked the House not to proceed further with the matter that day in view of the likelihood of a general discussion in both Houses during the course of the week.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

ZURICH, July 3rd.

The Socialist organ *Volksrecht* reports serious food rioting in various parts of Germany, including Stettin, where considerable damage was done to property.

GREEK TROOPS LOYAL TO NEW KING.

ATHENS, July 3rd.

The garrison, including the Cretan Regiment, took the oath of allegiance to King Alexander.

M. Venezelos was most enthusiastically received. The Premier thanked the populace for its loyalty.

The Salonika troops also took the oath.

General Papoulos has requested to be placed on the retired list.

REVOLUTIONS.

History has shown that revolutions are won by two classes who join to oust the one in power. The French revolution was won by a combination of the middle and lower classes against the aristocracy. The reform bill of 1832 in England, which was a sort of English revolution, was won in a similar manner. As to the revolutions all through Europe in 1848, wherever they succeeded it was because of such a combination; wherever they failed it was because the combination did not hold.

The revolution of 1905 in Russia failed for the reason that the working class, encouraged by the crumbling of aristocracy after the Russo-Japanese war, had become socialistic and determined to have two revolutions at the same time, a political revolution to establish democracy and a social revolt to establish socialism. This frightened the middle class into going over to the side of autocracy and the revolution was suppressed.

Milyukoff in 1905 had tried to keep the classes together. He failed for the reason just stated. This time he seemed at first to have succeeded, but the outcome still hangs in the balance. Will the working classes be moderate in their demands? Will the two classes combine to fight the invader? Under modern conditions of standing armies popular uprisings are doomed to failure unless they secure the support of the troops. All successful revolts in recent times have been primarily due to the active aid of the army, as was the case in the Portuguese, the Chinese, the Turkish, the Persian and now the Russian revolution. Where the army was hostile they failed, as was the case in the Russian revolt of 1905, which was put down by the troops in spite of the fact that they were discredited and even disorganised by the defeats in the war with Japan.

The main reasons why the Russian army backed up the Russian revolutions are first that it was primarily a patriotic affair and consequently appealed to the soldiers. Then the terrific slaughter of the first year of the war had thinned the ranks of the officers, who had come mostly from the aristocratic ranks of society. The new officers had, of necessity, to be recruited from the middle classes, who in Russia are inclined to liberty if not to radicalism. To a large extent therefore the army had become bourgeois instead of aristocratic.

But again the question remains, Will the army fight? If not the revolution fails.

A similar revolution is not likely in Germany, because all classes of the German people have been so militarised, to an extent that does not prevail in any other country, that even were the German army officered by the middle classes its temper and spirit would still be aristocratic.—*Ex.*

MOVEMENT FOR A GERMAN REPUBLIC.

The announcement that Dr. Roesemeyer, of Berlin, has established a committee of German republicans at Berne, is news of the very first order. If I am not very much deceived, it is the break of day for all those who love Germany, and are now forced to take sides against the German autocracy and the misguided German people (writes Frank Bohn, Ph. D., in the New York *Evening Post*). Dr. Roesemeyer is a distinguished journalist, who has long been known as an ardent advocate of republicanism in Germany. He is not a Socialist. But, what is far better for the success of his work, he and his group will have the sympathy and the confidence of the republican Socialist minority of Germany.

Two months ago Dr. Roesemeyer wrote me a letter which he succeeded in having smuggled out of Germany. He then informed me that the time was at last ripe for activity on the part of the radical republican group. The foundation of this republican committee furnishes the only immediate hope for the political democracy of Germany. As explained by Mr. William English Walling, in a recent article in the *New York Times*, the Socialist majority of Germany has been completely Kaiserized, while the Socialist minority has not yet ventured to exhibit a mind or soul of its own.

In understanding the war, one fact above all others in importance is just now becoming evident to all reading people in America: This is not primarily a war of nations. It is a war of classes. The aristocratic, militaristic, land-holding class of Germany, in its rulership of Germany, has almost, but not quite, crushed out the class mind and the class instinct of the German intellectuals and middle classes, which, seventy-five years ago, were as democratic in Germany as in France and America. Similarly, the junker *régime* has completely dominated the working class, and made use of its economic and political organizations for its own purposes.

The formation of the German republican committee in Berne marks the rebirth of the German political democracy. We in America must welcome this movement, and support it by all the means in our power. Let me suggest the organization at once of a committee of German republicans in every American city. Such German advocates of German freedom can support Dr. Roesemeyer and his group in many ways. They can educate such Germans in America as still support the Kaiser. What is of far greater importance, they can help prepare the mind of America and of the Allied countries, as well as the policies of the Allied Governments, for the work of making a lasting peace. A peace which does not abolish the Hohenzollerns and the junker party out of Germany is unthinkable to all advocates of democracy. However little hope for the cause of German freedom may now result from surface appearances, we know that the democracy of Germany will wax stalwart the moment the German army and the German Government are overthrown from the outside. But it is high time that the organization of the German political democracy be placed in the way to grow and do its work. Let us accustom ourselves to thinking that among our most steadfast allies is this group of earnest and ardent German republicans, including a small but growing minority of the German Socialists. When the first division of the Allied armies finds itself upon German soil, the forces of the revolution in Germany must be prepared to meet it and make peace. Then, with the Kaiser defeated, dethroned, and placed in exile, we shall be assured that political freedom will be permanently established in Germany.

It is necessary, of course, to confine all our organised efforts outside of Germany to Germans and the descendants of Germans. The world outside of Germany may be saved from militarism by force of arms, and by their own democracies within each nation; but Germany can be saved from the living death of Kaiserism only by the Germans themselves. Surely there are in New York city a group of Germans who love democracy, on the one hand, and Germany, on the other, enough to organize their forces now. The foundation of such a movement in America will make it possible for us to say in truth: "It is not Germany we are fighting; but a class of mediaeval, barbarian aristocrats in Germany, such as were cast out of the place of power in England in 1649, expelled from France in 1789, but who, because of the peculiar contortions of German history have been able to deceive and misrule the German people until now."

Our organization might be called the Society of Young Germany, or the Society of Forty-eight. The day that society begins its work in America the situation will be much clarified. It will direct the war hatred of America upon that class in Germany which deserve to be hated, and help save the German people from the well-nigh universal scorn to which it is now being subjected.

ILL-TREATMENT OF NORWEGIANS.

The seizure of the Norwegian steamer *Carnitta* by the Germans is described by one of the survivors of the outrage. The vessel was taken with corn for the Belgian Relief Committee, but when she was stopped in the North Sea the submarine commander refused to recognise the German safe conduct. He ordered the crew of twenty-three into two small boats, and they were allowed no supplies. A German prize crew took the *Carnitta* to Germany.

Five of the occupants of one of the *Carnitta's* boats died. Two of the corpses remained in the boat, as the survivors were too weak to throw them overboard. All suffered terribly during their six days' buffeting with the wind and weather. Two subsequently died, and it was necessary to amputate both legs of the remainder owing to gangrene having set in. Four occupants of the other boat died from starvation. Some fell out and were drowned. The few who survived were half dead in the bottom of the boat when picked up.

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HORRORS AT HANDS OF TURK FIENDS.

ARMENIAN BOY RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.

First of the persecuted Armenian race to reach Seattle since the outbreak of the European war, Mooshek Vorperian, 17 years old, is here after a journey through Armenia, thence across Russia and Siberia and then by boat to the United States, bringing with him actual facts of Turkish cruelty that reveal the terrible plight of his people.

His father tortured and killed at the hands of the Turks, his little brother dead, his pretty 12-year-old sister condemned to a Turkish harem, and the uncertainty of the fate of his mother and baby sister, whom he left at Kharpoot, Armenia, have engendered in the boy an intense hatred. He wants the American people to know the facts as they are.

He tells of Armenians who were tortured while in prison; how their nails were pulled from their hands; their tongues cut or pulled out; their bodies burned; of 50,000 Armenian girls who are now in Turkish harems; of many more who killed themselves to avoid a like fate; of the massacre of thousands of his countrymen and of every imaginable indignity, brutality and torture that the ingenuity of the human mind could invent. His story harks to the days of the inquisition.

DRIVEN FROM HOMES.

The original policy of the Turkish government was to drive out all the Armenians from their native land, and in order to do this they took a village or a city at a time, separated the men and women and started them south. All their goods were confiscated, but they were allowed to carry plenty of food with them. In all it is estimated that 2,000,000 Armenians have been deprived of their homes and chattels and forced to move south. Of these approximate figures say that 1,000,000 have been killed.

It was on May 1st, 1915, that the series of events that was to break up the happy home of Vorperian began. On that day 1,000 Turkish soldiers suddenly surrounded Kharpoot, a city of some 40,000 persons, where Vorperian, his father, mother, two sisters and little brother lived. All the prominent men of the town were imprisoned save a few tradesmen who were necessary to the Turks. For some reason young Vorperian's father was not jailed with the rest. The Turks occupied all the strategic points of the city and amused themselves by torturing their prisoners.

One of the professors in history of Euphrates college, who was known to Vorperian, was beaten with sticks and his hair and nails pulled out. They then burned his beard from his face and finally, as a fitting climax, he was crucified.

FATHER IS SUMMONED.

At midnight on July 26th Vorperian's father, who was a professor in the American college of Euphrates and also principal of the high school there, was taken from his home by a Turkish officer. The prisoner was hauled before the mayor of Kharpoot, a Turk. In his presence a man named Fermanion, a prominent Armenian merchant, was tortured and interrogated by turns because it was thought he knew of hidden munitions. They beat him and pulled out his nails, after which he fainted, and he was then returned to his cell. Vorperian's father was then released, but was told to return at 12 o'clock the next day and reveal the hiding places of the munitions.

The joy of the family over the return of the husband and father was great, as they had not expected to see him again alive. But sight of his fellow countryman's sufferings at the prison so affected him that he was sent to a hospital and was released when the order came for the people of the city to leave for Ourfa.

PEOPLE ARE DEPORTED.

The townspeople were divided into groups. The Vorperian family was in a group that numbered 2,500 women and 550 men. For five days they marched southward. When the Armenians reached Malatia the men were separated from the women. Young Vorperian was sent to the jail with the women and accompanied by his sisters and little brother. This was the last he saw of his father, but Turkish gendarmes were careful to inform him that he together with his 500 companions, had been killed at Indera Boghaz.

An officer then took away his elder sister to his harem and the others were allowed to return to their home at Kharpoot. There they again took up life in the now almost deserted Armenian city. Shortly after their return the little brother died.

It soon became evident that the officers who had taken his sister was determined to get rid of the remaining members of the family.

The Turks were observed taking down the names of the Armenians who were still in the city, so bidding good-bye to his mother and baby sister he, with four male companions, eluded the guards and escaped to the open country. Of the fate of his mother he is uncertain, but he has heard that another massacre has taken place since he left. The little sister, he thinks, is in the hands of some kindly Americans.

The five refugees were well supplied with money, and although captured several times by Turkish soldiers, they were able to buy their way to freedom each time. They finally reached the Dersim mountains, which are inhabited by the wild Kurds. They finally crossed the mountains and reached the Russian army, which was then at the city of Erzendan, on November 21st, 1915.

DESERTED BY COMPANIONS.

The Russians received them indifferently, but made no attempt to imprison them or inquire into their purpose. The people in the town were starving, but his companions found a number of influential Armenians and decided to remain there. Vorperian pushed on to Tiflis by railroad. He went to the American Consul there and made the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"OUR COUNTRY FIRST."

CHATHAM DOCKYARD MEN'S REPLY TO AGITATORS.

It has now become obvious that there is a vast and organized effort to cause a stoppage of all important war work (wrote the *Daily Express* a month ago).

Happily the conspiracy, which is organized by pro-Germans, pacifists, anarchists, and extremists of all kinds, has no chance of success. Chatham Dockyard men have been approached by the agitators and have returned a reply which is a call to every patriotic worker in the country.

The Admiral Superintendent of his Majesty's Dockyard, Chatham, reports that at a meeting of established dockyard men the following resolution was carried by a large majority:—

"That, having been requested by an unauthorized body of trade unionists to leave work at 5 p.m. this day, we, the established men, fail to see grounds for such drastic action, and desire to remain at our several occupations for the following reasons:—

"1.—Our duty to the country in its present need.

"2.—That such request is against all principles of justice to those fighting.

"3.—That the request is an unconstitutional act, and has not the official sanction of our various societies."

The First Lord of the Admiralty has sent the following reply for communication through the Admiral Superintendent to those who passed the resolution:—

"I have read with much satisfaction the resolution passed last night at the meeting of established workmen in the Chatham yard. The spirit which inspired it is entirely in keeping with the patriotism which has characterized the employés generally of the royal dockyards throughout the war period. It will be read with certainly no less satisfaction by the men of the Fleet and our soldiers at the front, who are enduring such hardships and dangers at this time on our behalf."

There is a very strong feeling in the Enfield Lock district against the engineers who have come out on strike, and a series of meetings were held to protest against the action of the men. The meetings were called by a local postman on behalf of the wives of soldiers and sailors, and the following resolution was passed by 800 people:—

"That this meeting of soldiers' and sailors' wives, supported by the people of Enfield Wash and Enfield Lock, enter our protest against the A.S.E. men coming out on strike, and we call on the Government to arrest them and send them into the Army forthwith."

Hundreds of girl munition workers in the Woolwich district passed resolutions declaring that in the future they would not associate with any men munition workers under the age of forty-one.

A motor-charabanc full of wounded soldiers stopped opposite a crowd of strikers who were discussing the position. Within a couple of minutes not a striker was to be seen.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. McLeod, Mr. Pfiffner, Mr. Vasteeg, Miss Woodhouse, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. S. H. Ellis, Mr. A. B. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Workman, Mr. S. Somnerville, Mr. J. H. Topliss, Mr. McCullock, Mrs. W. A. Hoffman, Mr. E. B. Davies, Mr. N. D. Tompkins, Mrs. E. Nissin, Mr. and Mrs. Lilley, Mr. B. L. Hannah, Mr. B. Blair, Mr. John Hair, Mr. R. C. Boustead, Bro. Aimar, Mr. W. V. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reimann, Mr. Thamatwall, Mr. F. H. de Vinney, Mr. S. A. Melas, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss D. M. Miller, Miss L. McKenzie, Mr. A. O. Merican, Mr. Chas. A. Jefferson, Mr and Mrs. Philip, Mr. J. S. Britain, Mrs. Britain, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Tucker, Mr. Tooster, Mr. G. Galsman, Miss Sarber, Mrs. T. H. de Vinney, Miss E. Johnson, Mr. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Stracter, Mr. S. M. Pagar, Mr. T. Devandas, Mr. H. W. Felderhof, Messrs. A. G. F. Van der Sluys, E. D. W. Asselbergh, H. Simonds, T. Paton, D. McMillan, M. Ashley, H. Clay, E. J. Delcasse, R. C. Larard, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Blair.

acquaintance of several American missionaries. He remained in Tiflis four months.

With the money obtained from the Americans interested in his plight he began his journey across Russia. When he reached Korea he found American Y.M.C.A. missionaries, who gave him recommendations to the Y.M.C.A. at Yokohama. Arriving at Yokohama he took passage on the *Mexico Maru* to Seattle, reaching here last Monday.

THOUSANDS STARVING.

Of the 40,000 Armenians who composed the population of Kharpoot before the deportation, and who were told they would be taken to Ourfa, the great majority were killed. But 200 of the 3,000 who made up the group of which young Vorperian was a member reached the desert city. There are 200,000 or 300,000 refugees now in territory controlled by Russia, adjacent to Armenia, who are starving, he declares. Three hundred out of a population of 30,000 of the city of Erzeroum, who were deported to Deired Zor, in Arabia, actually reached that city. Vorperian heard of one group that numbered 60,000, all of whom were deported together. At Trebizond 10,000 Armenians were put in boats to be sent to some unknown destination. Instead the Turks sank the boats, and the entire 10,000 were drowned.

Vorperian attended the American college at Kharpoot and speaks fairly good English. He intends to enter the law school at Princeton University. During his stay in Seattle he has made several speeches. He spoke before the Tacoma Commercial Club and to students in history at the College of Puget Sound.

WATERY PIMPLES ON BOY'S HEAD

And Face. Child Very Ill and Irritable. Very Itchy. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My little boy's head and face became covered with a rash. This developed into a mass of little watery pimples which, upon bursting, formed into nasty sore eruptions. They made him very ill and irritable, and were also very itchy. They would come off leaving the flesh underneath bleeding.

"I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I did so. After using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap he was absolutely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Isabella McClellan, 9, Walnut St., Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, Eng., July 29, 1915.

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36-11

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary, and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes,

price 9½d (56 pills) 1/1½ (168 pills) & 2/9 (336 pills).

[67-1

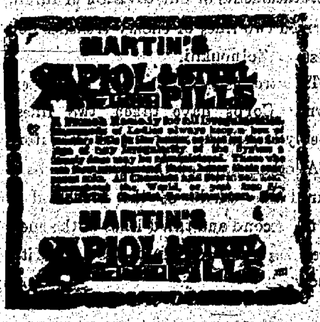
HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation, but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Farringdon Street, London, England. Price in England 1/1½ and 2/9 per box.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., Hongkong [45



FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 7th July:—
3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

Tuesday, 31st July:—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebsen & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr Geo. P. Lammert

Monday, 13th Aug.:—
Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.:—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Wilson & Co. at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

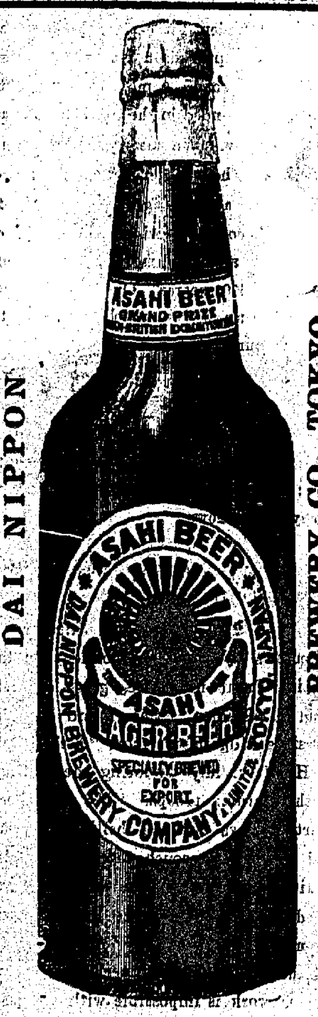
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

[22

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKYO.

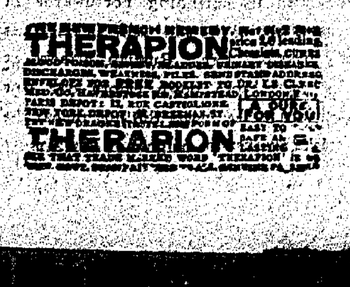


SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

TEL. No. 230 or 155.

[64



INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 5th July, 4 P.M.
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 7th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th July, D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36. 6

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	6th July, at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	13th July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

2

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA
- § INABA MARU, Capt. Higo, 12,500 — MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
- § YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, 13,500 — WED'DAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA
- § AKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, 12,500 — FRIDAY, 13th July, at 11 A.M.
- § ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Itsuno, 16,000 — SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA,
- § HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominaga, 13,500 — WED'DAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.
- § IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, 12,500 — TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 A.M.
- CEYLON MARU, Capt. Tsuda, 10,000 — SATURDAY, 14th July.

KOBE
- JINSEN MARU, Capt. Nagaya, 8,000 — TUESDAY, 10th July.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos' 282 and 283.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos' 282 and 283.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	TUES., 17th July,
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. M67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 9th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU"	Leaving July.
"CANADA MARU"	Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	5th July, at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	8th July, at Noon

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fired.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745 49

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"
TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.
24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 4TH JULY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125	$685, sellers		£4 16/- for 1916
INSURANCES.—				
Cantons	$50	$242½,sellers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$143, buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$325		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	T. 140		15% int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$855, sellers		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$60	$190, buy.		$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$35		$5 int. a/c 1916/17
	$15	$18, sales		$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	£5	$40, sellers		6/- for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$100. buy.		50/- for 1916
Do. Def.				$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$29		
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$99, sellers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29, buyers		5 Ps. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$72, sellers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$115½, sal.		$5 and bonus of $6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 94½		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$96, sellers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$96½, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$94, sales		$7 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6.30, sellers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$33, sellers		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$72, buyers		$5.25 for 1916
OILS.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 15, buy		Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	£1	120/-.buyers		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	£1	32/-		9% for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	34/6, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17
Raubs	£1	$2.45		None since 1910
Tronoh	£1	25/6		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 155, buy.		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T.14.60,buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 124, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5.70, buy.		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneos	$12	$7		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4½		None since 1908
China Providents	$10	$7.60, sales		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$23		$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.30		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$3 for year ending 28-2-17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$151		$11 for 1916
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$27		$2 and bonus of $1 for 1916
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$6.30, buy. $6.35, sales		30% for 1916
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9.10		7½ for year ending
Do. New...	$1	$0.90		do. [30-4-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3.40, buyers		25 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$6, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		None since 1914

RUBBERS. (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.20	65 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.25	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.25	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	Apl.	$4.30	42½ p. c.	30 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$7.90	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.65	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff	$3	Dec.	$4.05	30 p. c.	—
New Serendah...	$2	Dec.	$4.25	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.90	23 p. c.	20 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$19.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London ...			2.5½		

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	July 4th
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/6⅞
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/6⅞
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/6⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/6⅞
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/7⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/7⅛
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	347½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	353
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	80⅜
Credits at 60 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	..
Bank Bills, on demand ...	... nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	... —
Bank Bills, on demand ...	... nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	... nom.
Private, 30 days sight ...	... —
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	117½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ...	12 ¼
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	107½
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	1/5
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ...	¼ pm. n.
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	33¾ pm. n.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ...	60¼
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate ...	$ 7.80 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	$46.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	39½d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent
Hongkong	20 cents pieces .	$0.05 Premium
Hongkong	10 „	$0.00 „
Canton ...	20 „ ...	$4.68 discount
Canton ..	10 „ ...	$5.00 „

WEATHER REPORT.

On July 4th at 11.40.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly at all other reporting stations. The northern depression is now central over Korea.

The wind observations still indicate a possible depression to the east of the Pratas, but this is not confirmed by the pressure observations.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 29.98 inches, against an average of 40.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	S.W. or variable winds, fresh to moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

"Embassy"

No. 77.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS' EMBASSY

NOW SOLD

IN NEAT TINS CONTAINING

25

CIGARETTES

CONVENIENT FOR THE POCKET.

Ask your Tobacconists for a Tin

— OF —

25

"Embassy"

No. 77.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD. [15

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M	9.30 A.M.
Chaung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Begin. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sannee	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M	9.00 A.M.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [19

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [141

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (¼ Paid up) ... Francs 45,000,000
President André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES in PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

BANKS

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. E. V. D. Petz, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES, SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuhieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kwalka Sulymancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [574

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... „ 15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 5,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—ANO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMBARAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [600

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund „ 600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kobe	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [32

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Saigon.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

We are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings: Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

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